TELEGRAPHIC

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Entered according to act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's office of the District Jourt of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

Yankee Account of the Plymouth Pight and other Northern News.

RICHMOND, April 29. By flag of truce boat at City Point last night. fifty officers and three hundred and fifty men,

arrived for exchange.
Northern papers of the 27th, contain accounts of the battle at Plymouth. They represent the federal loss to be one hundred and fifty killed and twenty five hundred captured. They put the rebel loss at fifteen hundred killed. [What an enormous lie.] All negroes caught in uniform were taken out and shot.

Despatches from New Orleans state the rebels destroyed not less than seventy-five thousand bales of cotton on Red river. A St. Louis telegram of the 25th gives New

Orleans advices to the 8th. It is generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana were adverse to Banks, as the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fignt, while Banks retreated forty miles. The report of another fight on the 10th was a mistake.

The Union'army at Grand Ecore are fortytifying both sides of the river. Banks and Admiral Porter are both there. Only five feet water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat Eastport is aground. Prisoners taken report Kirky Smith and Sibley killed in the recent battles.

Cotton in New Orleans declined. Sugar advanced.

Memphis advices to the 22ad say Forrest's entire force is moving towards Alabama, fotlowed by Grierson. Price had evacuated Camden, Ark., and

Steele occupied the place.

Murphy was inaugurated Governor of Ar-

kansus, with great promp, on the 18th. The Yankee Honse of Representatives has adopted a joint resolution increasing the tariff,

temporarily, fifty per cent. Lincoln has accepted eighty thousand troops, tendered for six months service by the Governors of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. They will be used in garrison duty, relieving veteran troops. A large force left Port Royal on the

Fortress Monroe. Accounts from Mexico report Vidaurri fled from Monterey, with all his forces, on the advance of Juarez' troops. Burnside's corps recently encamped at An-

napolis, passed through Washington on Monday afternoon. The report that the Florida is at Remidios is untrue.

Labour strikes continue throughout the North Butler denies writing the protest recently

attributed to him. Gold in New York on the 26th, 185; in Baltimore on the 27th, 1811.

The Yankees who came up the Peninsula yesterday, wers one hundred and fifty cavalry, who remained at Barhamsville a short time and returned in the direction of Williamsburg.

From Gen. Johnston's Army.

DALTON, April 29. A large force of the ememy, consisting of infantry, artillery and cavalry attacked our pickets on the Ringgold road this morning. capturing ten and wounding several. The The pickets retreated nearly to Tunnel Hill when they met reinforcements, and turned upon the Yankees, and after a sharp engagement drove the enemy back. Loss on either side small. The affair is regarded simply as a reconnoisance to discover our position. The enemy also reported moving out slowly from Cleveland yesterday, in the direction of Red

From the Mississippi.

MOBILE, April 28. A special dispatch to the Mobile Tribune. dated Senatobia, April 27th, says correspondents among the wounded officers at Vicksburg. to northern journals, say that the several engagements in Louisiana have resulted in a complete Federal defeat-that the Federal Gen. Smith saved Banks' army from destrustion. The subordinate officers are indignant

against Banks. A great conspiracy has been discovered in the western States, and Crawford county, to the regulations provided in the first, second, Ohio, has been placed under martial law.

Fire in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, April 29. A fire occurred last night on the west side of the river, consuming the office of the Wil- but if he shall believe that it is not fair and just, mington and Manchester Railroad, thirty-five freight cars belonging to the Georgia Central Railroad, and every building south of the depot, including the Contederate cotton press, ferry, marine railway and all the cotton stored south of the ferry. About six thousand bales of cotton burnt. Loss estimated at from six to ten millions dollars.

shall be final, and in the meantime, the property shall be held and appropriated by the officer impressing the same, who shall give a receipt therefor to the owner, who shall also have the right of to ten millions dollars.

A private despatch to the Editors of this paper from Goldsboro' last night, says "no news here from below."

We learn that Lt. Collins, with two men, of Col. Mallett's command at Camp Holmes, came scross four deserters in the Western part of this county, on the 27th. They resisted the arrest, when one was killed, and two taken prisoners -the fourth escaped.

The Richmond Sentinel of Wednesday, says it learns from persons who left Orange Court House yesterday morning, that no collision had taken place between the two armies, although an engagement was daily expected. The cannonading heard Tuesday was caused by the artillery practicing.

New Advertisements.

QUARTERNASTER'S OFFICE, C. S. A., } haleigh N. C., April 28, 1864. WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!! To supply the Hospitals at this Post with fuel for the ensuing winter. I will contract for 4,000 cords good merchantable wood, to be delivered within convenient distance, on the line of either Railroad.

I prefer, however, to purchase standing, convenient to this Post or the line or either Rail road, the Government to cut and haul. W. E. PEIRCE, Capt. and Post Q. M. ap 30-81-d12t

the Government.

NEO. 8. Nothing in this Act shall be construed to authorize the impressing officer to enter an appeal from any decision of the local appraisers, under the seventh section of the Act to which this is mendatory.
APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

impressment.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V.

To " Hoke's Brigade."

GENTLEMEN: -This morning I returned from month's tour in behalf of the Soldiers' Orphan

Fund, and found your kind favor of April 4th, in which as a committee in behalf of a public meeting held in Gen. Hoke's brigade, you invite

me to address the brigade, at my earliest con-

In the great increase of labor which the

advocacy of this Orphon Fund has devolved

upon me, I have been greatly cheered by the

interest which the army has evinced in this undertaking, and I thank you and the noble

band of patriots you represent, for the kind good words you have chosen to address me.

But since you wrote, affairs have so changed

with you that I really do not know how to send

letter to you, and therefore must beg pardon

for addressing you in this public way, to assure you that your letter has not been treated with

neglect. I cannot now fix any time to visit you, but will do so as soon as practicable. I wish it understood however, that my solicita-

tions in behalf of this Fund are confined to civil

circles. I take the ground that all who are not in the army, are bound to lend their energies

and devote their means to the sustentation of

those who are; because in this conflict all men

are equally bound to do all they can to secure

the independence and liberty of the country,

whether they be in the army or not, and if any

be allowed to stay at home, clergymen or lay-

men, it is not for his sake but the country's

and if he take advantage of this arrangement to

dolge his duty, he is as guilty as a faithless

In this belief, I have dedicated all I have

to the cause of patriotism and of the noble

army of martyrs of which you have made

yourselves a distinguished brigade. It is only

my duty. Other ministers are faithfully do-

Allow me to say that I was in Western

Carolina when the news of your brilliant

achievement at Plymouth, sent electric joy

through thousands of hearts, and the day you

begun and the day you ended that work your

fellow-citizens were making contributions for

those of your dear comrades who fell in the

attack. When you find pause in your work I

NOTICE

NOTICE

O GAS CONSUMERS. On and after May the price of Gas will be \$35 per thousand.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE

The object of this enterprise is to supply these

useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who

have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be

furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise

measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent me

chanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this

ap 29-80-dlm
All papers in the State requested to copy for

BY AUTHORITY.

Acts and Resolutions passed at the fourth session

of the first Congress, 1863, 1864.

No. 38.

An Act to Prohibit Dealing in the Paper Currency

of the Enemy. No. 811/2.

An Act to amend "An Act io regulate impress-

ments," approved March twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three; and to repeal An Act

amendatory thereof, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in all cases where pro-

perty is impressed for the use of the army or the

navy, or for other public use, under said Act, the

same shall be paid for at the time of said impressment, unless an appeal shall be taken from said

valuation, as hereinafter provided, according to

the valuation agreed upon between the parties, or ascertained by loyal and disinterested citizens of

the city, county, or parish in which the impress-ment may be made, in the manner and according

and third sections of the above recited Act, or in

the eighth section thereof, where it is applicable.

SEC 2. Whenever the officer making the impressment of property, under the Act hereby amended, shall believe that the appraisement is

fair and just, he shall endorse his approval upon

the appraisement, and make payment accordingly;

an amendment, for their decision, whose judgment

SEc. 3. The said commissioners shall have power to summon and examine witnesses to enable them

to fix the value of property impressed, which shall be a just compensation for the property so impressed, at the time and place of impressment, and

when the commissioners shall have fixed the value

of property in cases of appeal, they shall furnish the owner and impressing officer with a statement of such value,

ers shall be within three months from the time of

faithfully to discharge all their duties under this Act, and the Act to which this is an amendment.

labering on a farm, or plantation exclusively de-voted to the production of grain or provisions, shall be taken for public use without the consent of the

owner, except in case of urgent necessity, and upon the order of the General commanding the Department in which said farm or plantation is

SEC. 6. That the Act amendatory of the above

recited Act, approved April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and so much of the

first section of said Act as requires an affidavit to

property was grown, raised or produced by said owner, or held, or has been purchased by him, not for sale or speculation, but for his own use or con-

Sumption, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. 7. That no impressment shall be made under this Act, or the Act to which this is amen-

datory, for the use or benefit of contractors with

SEC. 4. That said Commissioners shall be sworn,

SEC. 5. That the tenth section of the Act of which this is an amendment be stricken out, and the following inserted instead thereof: No slave,

ar peal, as begein provided.

City of Raleigh, a manufactory for ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Committee.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES,

RALBIGH, April 27, 1864.

EDWARD WARREN.

Surgeon General North Carolina.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,)

Superintendents.

will endeavor to see and address von. .

Your grateful fellow citizen,

ing the same.

Rev. W. PARIS,

Capt. WHITAKER,

Мај. Ргонь,

ap 29-80 d6t*

to require them.

one month.

Raleigh, April 29, 1864.

RALEIGH, N. C. SATUDAY, APRIL 30, 1864.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the emisted men of Douglas' (Texas) Battery.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the emisted mem of Douglas' (Texas) Battery for the patriotic resolutions adopted by them on the eighteenth day of January last, and by which they re-enlisted in the military service of the country for the war. for the war.

APPROVED. February 16, 1864.

APPROVED. February 16, 1864.
No. 94.
Joint Resolutions of thanks to the Fifteenth and
Twenty-seventh Regiments of North Carolina
troops, Cooke's Brigade.
Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate
States of America, That the re-enlistment of the
fifteenth and twenty-seventh regiments of North
Carolina troops, Cooke's Brigade, is a grateful testimony of devotion to the great cause of Southern
independence and entitles them to the thanks of
Congress and the Country.

Congress and the Country.

Resolved, That the thanks of Congress are bereby tendered to the officers and men of said regiments for their noble and patriotic conduct in remileting for the war.

Approved, February 16, 1864.

No. 85.

Joint Resolution of thanks to the Ninth Alabama Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That Congress hails with de-light the manifestations evinced by the brave and gallant officers and privates of the Ninth Regiment Alabama Volunteers who have stood under the fire of the enemy for near three years, never to yield to Northern oppression, and for this act of patriotism and exalted self-sacrifice in re-enlisting for the war, the thanks of Congress and the country are eminently due them. That the example of

those brave men who have endured the dangers and perils of the war since its commencement is a happy omen for the future, and should encourage Congress and the country to rest with an abiding hope and confidence in the success of our arms and the final triumph of liberty, under the lead of those brave and unconquerable spirits.

APPROVED, February 16, 1864.

An Act to authorize the President to establish ad

ditional Military Courts. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That in addition to the Military Courts now authorized by law, the President be and he is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Court to attend any Division of Cavalry in the field, and also one for each State within a Military Department, whenever in his judgment such Courts would promote the public interest, which Courts shall be organized, and have the same powers and duties, and the members thereof appointed as provided by law.
APPROVED, February 16. 1864.

No. 89. Joint Resolutions of thanks to Lieutenant General Kentucky, and to his Lieutepants so specially commended by him, and to all the officers and soldiers of his command in that battle.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby tendered to Gen. E. Kirby Smith for, the signal victory achieved by bim in the bale of Richmond Kentucky, on the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and to ali the officers and soldiers of his command engaged in that battle; and especially to Gen. Churchill, General Cleburne and Colonel Preston Smith, of whom he says: ' I almost fear to particularize, lest I do not full justice to all. But I cannot close without expressing my admiration at the promptness and intelligence with which Gen'ls Churchill, Cleburne and Cotonel Preston Smi'b executed the orders given them."

SEC. 2. Resolved, That special acknowledgment and commendation are declared for that highest order of Generalship with which this victory was followed up, utterly annihilating with five thousand an army of ten thousand, of whom full five thousand were actually captured, besides the slain in battle; and for the brilliant campaign, in which the speed, vigor and constancy of a rapid advance resulted in planting the Confederate flag upon the Capitol of Kentucky, and upon the shores of the Ohio river, in front of the city of Cincinnati.

SEC 3. Resolved, That the superior generalship displayed in rapidly gathering the immediate fruits of a victory, and in following it promptly with a campaign of activity, enterprise, and unwearied constancy, renders it worthy of the applause of the government, and the emulation of the army. SEC. 4. Resolved, That the President is requested, in appropriate general orders, to make public the sense of Congress in the premises, and

to cause the same to be communicated to General E. Kirby Smith and the officers named, and to be read at the head of each regiment engaged in that APPROVED, February 17, 1864. ap 16-69-law4w

HEAD'QRS EXAMINING BOARD,) 7TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, Lexington, April 23, 1864. The Undersigned one of the Members of the Examining Board for the 7th Congresional District, N. C., hereby appoints the following times and places, for the Examination of

Conscripts of the district: 65th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 16, 17, 18 and 19 66th N. C. M., Davidson county, Lexington, May 20, 21, 23 and 24. 83rd N. C. M., Stauly county, Albemarle, May

26, 27, 28 and 30, 80th N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 81st N. C. M., Anson county, Wadesboro', June 6, 7, 8 and 9. 62nd N. C. M., Montgomery county, Troy, June 11. 13. F4 and 15.

51st N. C. M., Moore county, Carthage, June 17, 18, 20 and 21.

49th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro', June 23, 24, 25 and 27. 50th N. C. M., Chatham county, Pittsboro',

June 28, 29, 30 and July 1st.
63rd N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro',
July 4, 5, 6 and 7.
64th N. C. M., Randolph county, Ashboro'
July 8, 9, 11 and 12.
A. H. SCOTT, Surg. P. A. C. S.
Chairman Ex. Board 7th Cong. District,

Chief Eurolling Office, 7th District, Lexington, N. C., April 23, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS)

No. 4.
I. In pursuance of General Orders No. 13, Conscript Office, County Enrolling Officers are bereby sioned, for Medical Examination.

tioned, for Medical Examination.

II. County Enrolling Officers will superintend the enrollment in their respective Counties, and all persons claiming exemption from any cause other than disability, will present their claims to the County Enrolling Officers, without awaiting the arrival of the Medical Board. Enrolling Officers will investigate such alcient in accordance. Officers will investigate such claims in accordance with directions heretofore issued, and forward as

with directions heretofore issued, and forward as early as possible.

III. County Enrolling Officers will enroll and have present at the appointed times all male free negroes and other free persons of color between the ages of 18 and 50, for Medical Examination, and any of this class having claims for exemption, their claims will be investigated as in other cases.

IV. The attention of County Enrolling Officers is especially invited to the necessity of having all detailed hands present at these examinations.

V. Enrolling Officers, will order a fourth of the Conscripts of a Militia regiment to report on each of the appointed days, and the afternoon of the last day appointed, for the examination of a last day appointed, for the examination of a regiment will be devoted to the examination of

VI. All persons embraced in this call are ab VI. All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the appointed times and places, and any failing to appear, will be sent into regular service, unless their excuse be approved by higher authority.

D. C. PEARSON,

ap 28-79-d12t Capt. and E. O. 7th Dist.

Fayetteville Observer copy three times.

TO THE VOTERS OF KARE COUNTY.

Follow Citizens and Brother Soldiers:

THE OUGH THE BARNEST SOLICITA
tions of my friends, both in and out of the
army, I now take this method of announcing mymil a candidate for the office of Sheriff of your
county. I wish I could appear before you in
person, but being deprived of that privilege, I am
forced to announce myself in this very interesting
sheet. (The Confederate) as a candidate aforessid.

Bhould I he so fortunate as to be the proper candate for you, I assure you one thing, all business
is my hands shall be attended to premptly, justly
and impartially. Should I be so fortunate as to
secape the murderous bullets of the dastard foe,
during the coming campaign, I am truly in hopes
I shall have the exquisite pleasure of hearing my
name bellowed out at the ballot box in August

beats.

Private JNO. A. WINSTBAD.
Co. D., 47th N. C. T. Army of No. Va. Spirit of the Age copy two times.

THE BEFUGEE'S NEICE. THE REFUGEE'S NEICE. A THRILLING STORY. A THRILLING STORY.

OF THE WAR IN N. C. OF THE WAR IN N. C. THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED.
THE TRUMP THAT TRIUMPHED. TALE OF LOVE.

A TALE OF WAR. THE MERCURY will contain these charming Stories, together with many other articles from the pens of the best writers in the South, in next Saturday's issue. The Refugee's Neice will be beautifully ILLUSTRA-TED! Subscription \$10 for six months. WM. B. SMITH,

Editor & Proprietor. Raleigh, N. C. ap 28-79 3t

AUCTION SALES M. CRONLY, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOUGE

IMPORTED GOODS. CARGOES STEAM SHIPS PET AND LUCY,

With sundry consignments per other Ships. ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COM-mencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N. C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting in part of

DIN GOODS. 8 bales white Flannel 4 bales blue bales scarlete do bales printed do bale Magenta do bale assorted do cases ie Laines

3 cases Merino Shirts 3 bales colored Lenas 3 bales Melton Cloths 2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs d cases Gloves, Braids, &c cases black Alapacca

cases fancy Tweeds cases flax Thread 2 cases Pins
2 cases Rome and Fancy Buttons 2 cases wore Shirts cases Black and White Muslin cases Regatta Prints
case Bunting, Red, White and Blue

case Long Shawls case Ready-Made Clothing 1 case Corsetts, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, &c. 1 case Pilot Cloth l bale Cassimere

1 case Spool Cotton. SHOES. &c. 14 cases Ladies and Gents Shors 3 cases Army Bluchers 1 case Cavairy Boots 4 cases Boys Shoes 1 case Calf Skins

4 cases Supr. Chamois Skins 1 bale Shoc Thread. STATIONERY. 5 cases Stationery Let Papers, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c. COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair 1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34 10 bales Stitching Twine. GROCERIES. 72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests and caddies

104 packages Black Tea. chests, half chests and caddies 22 barrels Grushed Sugar 22 bage Jamaica Coffee 50 boxes Adamantine Candles

17 bags Black Pepper 5 barrels Starch 5 boxes Starch 2 casks Vinegar 50 barrels Mackerel 10 half-barrels Mackerel

35 kitts 16 kitts Salmon 55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Sait 10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz 3 cases Spices.

HARDWARE, &c. 93 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes 54 drums Nails 4 tons Nail Rod Iron 4 cases Gutlery 1 case Hatchets

1 case Rasps 1 case Pistoi Cartridges l case Rifle wipers and girths 10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Shoemaker's Tools.
Olls, &c.

132 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each 2 casks Whale Oil I cask Coal Tar. DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice 2 cases Liquorice Root 101 barrels English Copperas 29 barrels Alum 10 cases Blue Mass 7 cas's Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs of Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol 11 barrels Borax 3 barrels Soda Crystals 3 cases Pure Castile soap, 356 lbs. 2 casks Gum Camphor 2 casks Extract Logwood 2 casks Potash case Gum Sheltac 2 kegs Saltpetre 4 cases Tart. Acid 2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Med.
1 case Phosphorus.

LIQUORS. &c. 9 half Pipe Pures Martel Brandy 3 half Pipes Old Rum 15 casks Rum 28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen cach 43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D' John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cogsas Brandy
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 desrijohns pure Holland Gin:

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th.

[26-77-4M1]

".basol are VOL I-No. 81.

350 REWARD. Step the Morse Thiel. -- Stelen on the hith het., from the undersigned, from the stable of REWBEN PERRY, while on his regular round to his stands, an iron-gray STALLION, stoot built, lege marry black, poncy built, fell mane and tail. I will give the above reward for the recovery of the horse or the detection of the thief.

Y. N. THORNTON.

A TRACTIVE SALE AT AUCTION SIX PERCENT. (LONG DATE) NON-TAXA-BLE BONDS.

On THURSDAY, May 12, at 12 M, the Treesurer will sell at public auction in the city of Richmond, at the auction rooms of Kent, Paine & Co., FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of six per cent. Bonds of the Contederate States, issued under the act of February 17, 1864.

These bonds offer the largest inducements to purchasers. They have THIRTY YEARS to min, bear an interest of six per cent. per count, payable half yearly, and are SECURED by a priegood import and interest are FREE FROM TAXA-TION, and the COUPONS are made by the law equal to COIN, for the payment of duties on imports, which are allowed to be paid only in coin, sterling exchange, or the coupons of these bonds.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers.

The sales will be made in lots to suit purchasers. Ten per cent. on the amount of purchase must be deposited with the Treasurer on the day of sale, to be forfeited if the terms are not compiled with, and the balance be paid at the Treasury within ten days. The payments must be made if the Treasury notes of the new issue, or of the old issues of the denominations, below one hundred dollars. of the denominations below one hundred dollars, rated at two-thirds of the amount promised on the C. G. MEMMINGER,

Becretary of the Treasury.

Subjoined is a copy of the sections of the set authorizing the new issue;
Sec. 6. That to pay the expenses of the Government not otherwise provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue six per cent. bonds to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, the principal and interest whereof shall be free from taxation; and for the payment of the interest thereon the entire net receipts of any export duty hereafter laid on any cotton, tobacco and naval stores, which shall be exported from the Confederate States, and the net procee is of the import duties laid, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay annually the interest, are hereby specially pledged! Provided that the duties now laid upon imports, and hereby pledged, shall hereafter be paid in specie, or in

sterling exchange, or in coupons of said bonds.
SEC 8. The bonds authorized by the 6th section of this act, may either be registered or coup n bonds, as the parties taking them may elect, and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; they shall b. for one hundred dollars, or some multiple of ne hundred dollars, and shall, together with the coupons thereto attached, be in such form and of such authentication as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; the interest shall be payable half yearly, on the first of January and July in each year; and the principal shall be payable not less than thirty years from their date. ap. 28-75-dts.

ENROLLING NOTICE.

April 6th, 1864.)
N shedience to orders from the Commandant of L Conscripts of North Carolina. commanding othcers of regiments, comprising the 5th Congressional District, are hereby requested to cause all white males between the reveral ages of 17 to 18. from 18 to 4° and from 45 to 50 years, under pro-visions of General Order No. 26, A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 8, Bureau of Conscription, and all "free male negroes and other free persons of color" between the ages of 18 and 50, according to General Order No. 32. A. & I. G. O. and Circular No. 9, Bureau of Conscription, (current series) to assemble at the following times and places for examination and enrollment

COUNTY.	REG'T.	MEETING.	TIMES OF MEETING.
Orange,	45th,	Hilleboro',	Ap'l 18.19,20,21,22; 23 negroes.
	46th,	cono (fed)	" 25, 26, 27, 28; 29.30 negroes.
Wake,	38th,	Raleigh,	May 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; 9, 10 negroes.
1 2 2 3 3 5 5	39th,		" 11, 12, 13, 14; 16 pegroes.
	118th,		" 17, 18, 19, 20; 21 negroes.
Franklin,	40th,	Louisburg,	" 23,24,25,26,27;. 28 negroes.
Granville,	42nd,	Oxford,	" 31, June 1,2,3,
144.67.11	44th,		June 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; 14 negroes.
Warre 1,	87th,	Warrenton.	
Nash,	52nd,	Nashville,	" 27, 28, 29. 30, July 1; 2 negrous.
	1 /		

"Only one-fourth of the companies of any Regimens will be ordered to report on the first day of enrollment, and a fourth each succeeding day."

The free negroes will be presented on the days specified above.

All persons who have been exempted from mili-tary service heretofore by Medical Boards or otherwise, from any cause whatever, will be required to report themselves at said times and places with evidences of their claims for exemptions, for the purpose of having said exemptions revised. County Enrolling Officers are charged with seeing that the registration of their counties is

full and complete.

"All persons failing to report at the times and places appointed, will, unless satisfactory reason for their absence can be furnished, be placed in the for their absence can be furnished, be placed 1. the general service with that class of persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years, if not heretofore enrolled. If previously enrolled, they will be considered as having forfeited their claims to exemptions.

WM. M. SWANN.
Capt. and Enrolling Officer 5th Cong. Dist. N, C.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

THE Examining Board for 5th Gongressional District, in pursuance of General Orders and Circulars above quoted, hereby give notice that they will attend at the above named times and places, for the examination of all Conscripts and persons above specified.

GEO. E. REDWOOD,

. 5th Cong. Dist. N. C. ap 7-62-dlm OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS, Richmond, Va., April 13, 1864.

DARTIES interested are hereby notified, that the Board of Officers appointed "to examine into and report on the justice and the amount of claims" for "loss of slaves, which have been impressed by Confederate authorities, or under State laws, for the use of the Confederate government, and, while esgaged in laboring on the public defences, have escaped to the enemy, or died, or contracted dischases which have have, after their discharge resulted fatally," is organized at Richmond, and has commenced its regular assions.

Evidence of ewner abip, of the fact of impressment, of the age, soundpeas and value of the slave at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by accape or death, with OFFICE OF BOARD ON SLAVE-CLAIMS,)

playe at the time of impressment; and of the loss of the slave, whether by secape or death, with the circumstances attending the same, must secompany the claims.

All the facts must be set forth in, and verified by affidavit of competent witnesses.

Claims thus authenticated and avouched, may be addressed to

Col. J. D. WADDRL,

President Slave-Claims Board.

Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

Box 1,455, Richmond, Va.

The Board is in session daily, Russays excepted,) on the fourth floor of Enker's building, on Main street, second door below 2th, on north side.

DAILY CONFEDERATE

ADVERTHERENTS will be imported at varied southans per square of ten lines (or less) for each inserties. Marriage notices and Oblivaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be ex-ecuted at this Office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

Mrs. H. W. Killer. Daily beard & Translant, per jan 16-dly

\$160

Wented.

L'OR the easuing Serion, to begin in July, a l'Young Lady well qualified to teach Music, French, Drawing and Painting in the "TALLY HO FEMALE ACADEMY." To one who can come well recommended, a liberal salary and pleasant home will be given. Apply to

J. D. BAIRD, Principal,

Tally Ho, N. C.

Q. M. Office, Goldsbere', N. C., MARCH 25th, 1864. PRODUCERS failing to deliver their tenth, Tax in Kind, to the authorized Agents, will be charged rive HUNDRED PER CENT., instead of fifty,

charged rive number per CENT., instead of Rity, as heretofore.

Producers must furnish transportation (1.2) twelve miles, (instead of eight,) after which the excess will be paid at Government prices.

The Recent is equival for the use of the Government, and must be paid at once.

All articles of produce must be paid by the let of May, or the Assessors estimate will be turned over to the Collector, who will collect by warrant, with the negative annexed.

when the Assessors estimate shows that the producer has delivered more than the tenth of any article, he will be allowed the excess in some other article, or be paid in money at Assessors

valuation.

Agents must be diligent in their efforts to secure and preserve all of every article of Taxable produce, for the use of the Government.

J.-H. BRYAN,

Capt. & P. Q. M., 3rd Cong. Dist., N. C.

Payetteville Arsenal and Armory, No-vember 12: 1863. \$100 BOUNTY! Wanted, 100 Mounted Riflemen. Authority baving been granted by the War Department to raise a Com-pany of Mounted Riflemen for service in this vi-cinity, notice is hereby given, that recruits to the number of 100 non-conscripts will be re-ceived for this service. Each recruit will be re-quired to furnish a serviceable horse, for which he will be allowed 40 cents per diem, and his pay \$12 per month. Written permission will be required from parents or guardians, where the applicant is under the conscript age.

under the conscript age. Each recruit must bring with him a blanket or bed-spread, and come prepared to remain.

Apply to Maj. MATTHEW P. TAYLOR, at the Arsenal.

F. L. CHILDS,

Lieut-Col. C. S. A., Commanding Post. dee 16dtf.

NOTICE.

MY FINE HORSE MEDLEY WILL STAND the ensuing season at Lexington, Linuaced and Salisbury. He has new proved to be a sure and stamina and gentleness in burners, (fer he is driven altegether in a suikey,) has commanded the interest of all who have seen him. Good pasturage at Lexington and Linwood for

Marcs sent from a distance, gratis.
\$30 the Season, \$40 Insurance.
W. R. HOLT. Lexington, March 24, 9:61.-d.60t

OFFICE SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH Co., }
RIGHNOND, March 24th, 1864. RIGHMOND, March 24th, 1864.)
The Stockholders of the Washington and New Orleans, Richmond, Charlottesville and Stanton. Lynchburg and Abingdon, as d East Tennessee Telegraphic Comparies, are hereby notified that the five per cent tax levied by the law possed 17th February, 1864, on the value of all shares held in telegraph or other companies, will be paid by the undersigned at this effice, and they will therefore omit the stock held in any of these companies, in their lists to seeserors.

E McCARTHY, Auditor

mh 29 54 tawlJ E McCARTHY, Auditor Soutlein Telegraph Co. To the stockholders of the Bonk of Commerce at Newbern - THE CONFEDERATE STATES TAX of five per cent, on the Capital Stock will re paid by the Bank Shareholders will therefore not give in or pay this particular Tex.
You are also notified that the REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of this Corporation will be

held in this place on the 10th day of MAY being the 2d, Tuesday. A full attendance is carnestly requested, either in person or by proxy. "No President, Cashier, Director, Agent or Clerk, can vote as proxy for another." Company Shops. March 29, 1864. ap 2-58-1m.
Progress, and Charlotte Bulletin copy for same time, and forward accounts to advertiser.

OFFICE OF C. S. BEPOSITARY, RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864. RALEIGH, N. C., April 11, 1864.

On and after this date certificates of the denomination of one hundred dellars or of any multiple thereof, will be issued from this office in exchange for "Tressury notes of former issues, under the denomination of one hundred dollars," "redeemable only at this office" in notes of the new issue, as they are received from the Tressury; except that the first parcels received, will be distributed, by "paying out to each separate applicant" not more than one hundred dollars of new issue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of seue in exchange for one hundred and fifty of

Holders of Six per cent. Cortificates are informed that their Bonds have been received and are ready for delivery. C. B. HARBISON, ap 11-64-dtf C. J. Depositary. NOTICE. OR SALE SEVERAL THOUSAND POUNDS
of Plantation Iron. We will pay the bighest
cash price for all kinds of old Files and Scrap
Iron.

Raleigh, april 14, 64-dtf.

CANDIDATE FORTHE LIGISLATURE. W E are requested to appounce Maj. THOMAS SPARROW a candidate to represent Beaufort county in the next House of Commons.

ap 15-68-d12t

WANTED. 10,000 POUNDS OF SHEET IRON IN sheets or scraps, not less than 14 inches by four. Also a lot of Hoop iron, Rivets, size from 1 to 11 pounds. Persons wishing to buy the wood works of two or four horse wagons, or the timbers and boxes for the same, would do well to ap 12—85-d24 G. A. LACK.

RALEIGH & GASTON R. R. COMP'Y, Raleigh, April 25th, 1804.

ITTY BOLLARS REWARD. -- Ranaway

I from the Machine Shops of the Raleigh &
Railruad Company, last Thursday, a negro boy
named DAVY. The above boy is about five feet
ten inches high, dark brown complexion. The
said boy belongs to the Raleigh & Gaston Bailroad
Company, and was bought from Mr. Wm. Askew,
of this city: The above reward will be said for
his delivery to the Shops of the R. & G. R. K. Oo.
or his confinement in jail where they can get him.
ap 26-76-d5t.

ap 26-76-d5t ENROLLING OFFICE,) Raleigh, April 27, 1864.

The Superintendents of all Rathreads and Government contractors, also the principle of all multiple institutions of the principle of all multiple institutions of the principle of the p detailed man in their employ, will furnish by the 2d day of May, a full and complete descriptive list of the name to this office.

SAMUEL B. WATERS,

Capt. and Enrolling Officer for city of Raleigh.

Speciacles Found. --- A Pair of Speciacles found in the street in this city, which the owner can have by describing the same and paying for this advertisement. Apply at ap 77-78df. THIS OFFICE.

The Confederate.

D. K. MCRAE.

1. M. GORMAN.

All letters on business of the Office, to be hirated to A. M. GORMAN & Co.

EDITORS.

SATURDAY, April 30, 1864.

Office of THE CONFEDERATE, on Fayetteville street, second door South of Pomeroy's Bookstore. Sign of the Confederate Flag.

Change in Our Terms.

.The enormous increase in price of all articles and labor necessary to carry on our business, compels us to make an advance in our prices. The terms of the Confederate will therefore, from this date, be as follows:

	For	the	Daily	, six m	onths.			\$15	00
n'	"	**	**	three	"	20		9	00
	"	**	"	one		-		8	00
	För	the '	l'ri-we	ekly, s	ix mon	ths		. 10	00
		"	**	thre	e "			5	00
F	or th	e We	ekly,	six mo	nths	3		5	00
	Adv	ertise	mont	s \$3 pe	r squa	re	of t	en lin	es,
.01	r less			-				may .	

Gov. Vance and Mr. Holden.

A very great misapprehension exists as to the position of Gov. Vance towards the Administration, and towards the true men who are supporting him against Mr. Holden.

We were careful observers of Gov. Vance's political attitude before his Wilkesboro'speech and before the announcement of the Georgia platform. We knew that he was a partizanthe leader of the Conservative party in the State. We knew also that he favored repeated negotiations for peace to be urged upon the Confederate Government by the State authorites, so as to induce that Government to attempt to make them. We knew thet he was opposed to the suspension of the habens corpus, though we had understood that he warned Mr. Holden that illegal agitation, such as meetings which declared for the "Union as it was and the Constitution as it is." would bring about a suspension of the habeas corpus.

We had heard of his letters to the President advising against the suspension, and again advising against arrests. Indeed we had heard, and we believe it true, that but for Gov. Vance, Mr. Holden and the Editor of the Progress would have been arrested long ago.

We were therefore not at all taken by surprise when Gov. Vance advocated peace propositions to be made by our government on all favorable occasions: nor to hear that he wrote to Gov. Brown, advising him to unite in urging this course upon the President. The " fork of the road" where he separates from Mr. Holden. is very plain, and is designated by a sign-post -giving the terminus of either route.

Gov. Vance's road to peace leads to the practical, loyal, sensible efforts to negotiate through the proper authority-to wit: the Confederate Government; and when he claims the origin of the Georgia platform, he explains how. He shows his letter to Gov. Brown, inviting him to unite, and solicit the action of the President with a view to negotiations. Mr. Holden's route leads to a Convention gotten up under fierce denunciation of our government, stimulated by threats of destructive action. called to "take affairs into its own hands"-to "protect against the encroachments of despotism "-to "treat" by itself, only referring to the government the terms it had proposed, or those which were proposed to it. A Convention that was to " make the best terms it could " -a Convention that was to appoint delegates to meet delegates from Northern Conventions, "whe were to assemble the North in favor of reconstruction, the South in favor of independence. but both ready to compromise and treat." A Convention that was to surrender Missouri, Kentucky and West Virginia, without allowing their citizens to vote or choose where they would go.

This was and is Mr. Holden's route to peace, as can be proved every word from the Standard. Well may Georgia repudiate and disown him. Mad as have been the freaks of Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, they never contemplated for a moment what Mr. Holden sought to carry out. If Gov. Brown had acceded to Gov. Vance's invitation, he would have sat down and written to the President, and then he would have learned that of all men in the nation, Mr. Davis was among those most desirous of peace. He would have learned that Mr. Davis had made several efforts to procure peace, and he would either have found Mr. Davis ready to renew the proposition, or to assign a satisfactory reason why it could not be done at that time. And then, perhaps Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens would have been saved the commission of a blunder—they would have been saved an association with Mr. Holden, which, as a matter of political history, will do neither of them any grediturence between Gov. Vance and Gov. Brown is, that the latter " ran a muck," for political capital, to get up a party, and occupied the attitude of doing this in a time of great national peril. Gov. Vance quietly wrote to the President, and urged upon him to negotiate, if possible, for peace with independence, and wrote to Gov. Brown to aid him in prevailing on the President.

Practically, Gov. Vance is the only one of the whole concern who has shown fany judg-

ment in the matter. There is no material difference between Gov. Vance at Fayetteville and at Wilkesboro' .-We do not concur with him at either place altogether. But at present the contest is between him and Mr. Holden. As between them. loyal men cannot hesitate—for though a partizan. Gov. Vance is a patriot, and the honor of North Carolina, her fidelity to her sisters, to run in between the two Conseir stives. and not the least likelihood, of snother can date, we remain by the most worthy of the choice that we have.

"The 39th Bound."

In the true style of the "ring," or more appropriately now the "circle," the indefatigable supporter of Mr. Holden brings his champion up for the 89th round—the prize ahead being the "Georgia Platform." The other pugilist, who wears the belt, Gov. J. B., with his second, Mr. V. P. S., are already in the circle, squared for the encounter. Our political Heenan the Benitia Boy, seems rather the worse for wear; both eyes are unquestionably bunged, if we "ever saw a bung eye before;" and if that is a nose, without a doubt it is a nose of the most extraordinary color, dimensions and shape that the eye ever dwelt on; partaking in its physiognomy of Rome, Greece, aquiline and pug. But the fight is by no means out between the two combatants; the prize is worth the struggle; and our side, if it does " feel badly," can readily be revived with a little brandy. The "circle" is clearedthe two pugilists take attitude face to face; neither being willing to "prosecute steps looking to an honorable peace," until "one side or the other is whipped good." The word is given-"PATRIOTS," (the two are called Patriots) "begin."

This word is given by the seconds who held the hats. They are called "property bolders," because each has in his hat the Georgia platform," the property contended for. At the word, the "Patriots" go at itsmash-bang-the "property holders" hurrah; four eyes are more essentiab bunged; two noses more essentially knocked out of joint, when just in the critical, decisive moment, a new party, not in the circle-neither a 'natriot nor a proper holder" in the sense we have described-wades in with his eyes wide open, and seizes the courted prize-the "Georgia platform"-and walks off with it. And any day he may now be seen sitting complacently on its planks, while the discomfited pugilists are nursing their bruises.

When the public hereafter see in the Raleigh Progress the quotation: " Patriots and Property holders," if it refers to the " 39th round," it will discover the allusion.

. The Soldier's Wives.

We called the attention of the public, a few days since, to the meagre allowance of meal to the soldiers wives. We recited the names of the committee appointed by the Magistrates to attend to this matter, with a view to elicit from some of their number the facts and the reason. There has been no word of explanation offered. To-day anoth er is stance has been brought to our attention of the wives of soldiers actually suffering for food.

We hear that the responsibility is being thrown upon Gov. Vance. This would be in keeping with Mr. Holden's game. Gov. Vance's friends ought to look into the matter and exoperate him.

It has been suggested to us also, that some of those having these allowances in charge, are reducing the allowance to make odium against Gov. Vance. We cannot believe this true. We should be very lothe to believe such a thing of any one of that committee. If such a thing were true, we should invite the foreible removal of such an abandoned wretch out of our country, and we would volunteer to aid in effecting it.

We hope the committee whom we have named heretofore, will relieve the public anxiety in this matter; for we repeat, we cannot believe there is foundation for surmise against them.

At the same time, we say there is corn in the land—the soldiers' families are entitled to food. If there are funds, it ought to be bought for them-impressed, if not to be obtained otherwise. If there are no funds set apart, then private charity ought to investigate these cases, and provide for them. In this event, we are ready to go as far as the farthest, according to our abilities. What says Mr.

Mr. Holden, through the Progress, claims to expect aid from our successes.

It is very singular that so regarding them, he doesn't put them in his paper. We have searched the Standard in vain, since he has been a candidate, to find that Mr. Holden has said a word about our victories. The failure of Sherman, so auspicious for our cause: the glorious victory of Finnegan at Olustee; the capture of Paducah-not one word of these encouraging triumphs have found a place in Mr. Holden's Standard, as far as we have

Now any one who ever heard of Mr. Holden, knows right well, that if he expected to derive any benefit to the "self-mide" tags 12 is because the glory of the nation and the interests of Mr. Holden do not run in the same channel, that he prefers to fill his columns with an old oration of his own on the fourth of July, 1856, rather than record the memorable deeds of our triumphant army.

Mr. Holden will never live to see the day when he will set in any "council chamber" with the "conservatism of the two sections." as loyal men, to recognize the fact that the establishment of our Government has made two nations: and that the phrase "two sections," would be proper in the Yankee who still claims us as a section, or the tory who still recognizes the claim. But in the mouth of patriots, as Mr. Holden and the Progress, we

presume it was a lopeus. We can point out several such slips, both

I in the Standard and Progress.

the battles at Plymouth, written by in the clorique victory achieved at that important point. We have not room for comment. on the brilliant achievement of the officers and land forces are prisoners in our hands, to the men engaged in that fierce con flict; but the number of about 2,500. Not one has eslist of casualties we give in the 24th Regiment, and the summary attached of the losses in Ransom's Brigade, attest but too truly the fierceness of the conflict, the gallantry of our troops, and the subbornness with which the enemy resisted his inevitable doom We shall endeavor at another time to award the just

meed of praise to all concerned. We must here take occasion to return our thanks to our correspondent "Lowe STAR," for the g aphic and satisfactory account of the battles he has so kindly furnished us; and to express the hope that he will let us hear from him again and often. We are aware his duties may have prevented his giving an earlier account, but surely some others of our many competent writers from North Carolina Regiments engaged in that important conflict, could have found time to give us an earlier history of it.

The Fayetteville Observer very justly remarks:

"The press and people of North Carolina Lave often complained that the press of Virginia was wanting in common fairness to the North Carolina troops after the battles in that State, in which they always did their duty gloriously, but never got credit for it fill about the time the battle was forgotten; whilst every noble deed of the Virginia and other troops was instantly heralded to the world. We have repeatedly said that the fault was not with the Virginia press so much as with the North Carolina troops themselves, and this is shown by the utter want of information in regard to the late glorious victory at Plymouth. Here has been more than a week elapsed since that victory, gained upon our own soil and mainly by our own troops, and yet, except the brief official telegraphic dispatch, almost the only accounts received, here been from Virginia through Virginia papers. Not a single letter appears to have been written by any North Carolinian, either for publication or that would be of interest if published. Not even any statement of the casualties, to relieve the anxious suspense of the thousands of North Carolinians who had relatives or friends in the battle. By the time the public mind shall be attracted to some later event, to the exclusion of this at Plymouth, we shall doubtless begin to hear something from our own soldiers about it, coupled, no doubt, with complaints that they have been overlooked. . We don't see how such complaints can be made against any but themselves. They could scarcely expect North Carolina Editors in distant parts of the State to write out accounts of the battle which they did not see, or to give lists of casualties by guess, We appreciate modesty, but this silence about great events which ought to be known, is not modesty-it is a criminal indifference to the truth of history and to the fee ings of triends."

While the list of killed and wounded in Ransom's Brigade, shows a very considerable loss, we are glad to learn from the Richmond papers, that the Army Intelligencer office in that city has received complete lists of the casualties in the recent battles at Plymouth, and that these lists greatly reduce the amount of our loss from what has been popularly reported. The nature of the wounds received, we are glad to see, are reported " slight" in a great many cases.

Great anxiety has been felt to know the movement of our troops since the battles of Plymouth : but Gen. Hoke has kept his own counsel and but little on this head has transpired beyond his lines. A gentleman at Kinston writes us on the 28th, that the henviest cannonading heard there during the war, was on the day before. It commenced at sunrise and continued without intermission untill 3 a'clock, P. M., when it suddenly ceased. It was thought at Kinston that our forces had attacked Washington, and the sudden cessation of the booming storm, created the im-pression that Gen. Hoke had captured the

But this is all surmise; we hope to receive a definite confirmation of this surmise before going to press.

Mr. Holden is out in a card in the Progress in which he copies a portion of the speech of Governor Vance, reported in the Carolinian, referring to the correspondence between himself and the latter gentleman on being invited to meet him at Fayetteville and other points where he should speak. He says: "It will be seen that the Governor does not correctly set forth the character of my letter in reply to him." The reporter did not profess to give the exact language of Gov. ter of my letter in reply to him." The reporter did not profess to give the exact language of Gov. Vance, having only taken notes of his speech. But Mr. Holden is in error when he says Gov. Vance did not state correctly the character of that correspondence. The Governor read the entire correspondence, as published by Mr. H. He took no mean advantage of his opponent.

In justice to Gov. Vance, will the Progress please copy this?—Fayetteville Carolinian.

And now will the Carolinian publish the correspondence between Gov. Vance and Mr.

The Carolinian says Gov. Vance "took no mean advantage of his opponent" in his Fayetteville speech; we have not, and do not charge that he did; but we are authorized by Mr. Holden to say that Gov. Vance done him marked injustice in his notice of what took place at the time of the mob in Raleigh.—Pro-In the above, it will be seen that the Progress says-" we are authorized by Mr. Holden to say that Gov. Vance done him marked injustice in his notice of what took place at the time of the mob in Raleigh." Now are we at liberty to put an interrogatory, without being a calumniator? Who is the author of that paragraph? Is it "John," all alone? without assistance? Did he " DONE" it? by himselt? If he did-he "done" Lind-

ey Murray " marked injustic "He hadn't orter done it."

GEN. R. B. VAROE.—Gen. Vance, capture some time ago in Western North Carolina, confined in the city jail of Knoxville. We find the above in our exchanges. It is mistake. Gov. Vance has received a letter of recent date from General Vance, and he was then at Fort Delaware. We hope the General will soon be exchanged and be "in the middle"

NEAR PLEMOUTH, April 22d, 44. boats are driven out of the Rohnoke. caped, except a few negroes, buffalces and deserters, who are scattered in the swamps, and whom our cases are hourly shooting or bringing into town. Three or four hundred negro women and children have already given themselves up. The redemption of Eastern North Carolins, so long in the possession of the enemy, is begun; and if vigorously followed up, will soon be completed by the capture of Washington and Newbern.

Our correspondent here gives us a full and accorate account of the forces engaged, their position, &c., but for the present we think it prudent to withhold this part of the account till further developments .- EDS. CONFEDE-

The land forces marched from Tarboro' on Friday, the 15th, having been quietly and rapidly collected at that place during the night of the 14th On Sunday, the 17th, at 4, p. m, we were within two miles of Plymouth, having marched through swamps and across swollen creeks a distance of seventyfive miles without the knowledge of the enemy. His picket on the Washington road was taken-our infantry thrown into line and the batteries into position. Kemper's brigade, with a battery of 12-pounder Napoleons and three 20-pounder Parrotts, was detached to attack Warren Neck, a strong position on the river a mile above the town which the enemy thought and we feared, would effectually stop the passage of the Albemarie, and so deprive us of her valuable aid, and by leaving the gunboats in the river near the town, seriously increased the difficulty of

The march had been long and rapid, and the men were much fatigued, but eager to advance at once, and entering the place with the pickets, take it by a coup de main, and render effective the surprise, which was evident we had accomplished. Such, I am told, was Gen. Rausom's desire, but Gen. Hoke

decided to proceed more deliberately. Plymouth, as is known to all your readers, is situated on the south bank of the Roanoke, which here flows in an easterly direction .-The town is approached by four roads, the Washington on the west, the Columbia on the east, along the river, and between these two the Bath and Lee's Mill roads. The defences of the town consisted of the following works: On the west of the Washington road about eight landred yards from the town, a strong earth work. Fort we deep moat and mounting three guns, one 32pounder and two 6-pounders. On the east of the Columbia road, a work with a most in front and stockades in the rear, mounting two 32-pounders and two 12-pounders. On the west of the same road, a well constructed work with a most in front, but open in t e rear, mounting three guns. In the rear of this and within the town was another work. partly earth neatly turfed, and partly stockade, facing to the south east and open towards the river, mounting two gons, the stockades being pierced for mucketry. The Lee's Mill, Bath and Washington roads were covered by a line of heavy entrenchments mounting nine guns and terminating at the latter road in a strong fort surrounded by a very wide and deep most, and mounting six heavy guns. This was Fort Williams, as strong to resist bombardment or assault as the skill of engineering could make it. On the river face of the town was a camp entrenched to resist any attack from the water, and a little lower down an earthwork for the same purpose. The force in the town and at War-ren Neck consisted of the 16th Connecticut, 85th New York, 101st and 103d Pennsylvania, two companies of Massachusetts heavy artillery, one battery of light artiflery and two squadron of cavalry, the whole commanded by Brigadier General Wessel, of the old United Sates army.

On the night of the 17th, an attack was made upon Warren Neck under the direction of Col. Deering; and a gun boat of the enemy. coming to the assistance of the garrison, was sunk, and a force of infantry sent from the town, was repulsed; but the enemy successfully resisted all attempts to take this stronghold. On Monday our artillery opened vigorously upon the town; and during the day both parties pounded away at each other incessantly; but beyond a little skirmishing with the enemy, and mandeuvering for position, our infantry did nothing. Toward evening, however, it became evident that something was on foot; and Ransom's brigade, with the 8th N. C., was drawn up in the woods facing the works on the Washington, Lee's Mill and Bath roads. A heavy line of skirmsbers was thrown out under the command of Capt John C. Pegram, A. A. G.; and advancing rapidly with the peculiar gait of the sharp shooters and the yell with which our boys go to the charge, drove the enemy back into his works, and approached within back into his works, and approached within two hundred and fifty yards of the fort, earnestly demanding to be led into the place.—
Meanwhile Pegram's battery dashed forward at a run, supported by the infantry, and unlimbering delivered a furious fire upon the devoted place. Three times we advaced, each time nearer, until within good charging distance; but the artillery had it all to themselves.

The movement was merely a demonstration The movement was merely a demonstration to call off the enemy's attention from Hoke's attack upon fort Wessell, which after a short but sharp resistance, fell before the superior powers of Hoke's brigade; and that night's work was done. Leaving a line of pickets on the field, the main body of the troops with-drew to prepare by a few would be made on the morrow; and 28 we lay down by our fires. every one wondered at the Albemarle's delay, and prayed for her speedy arrival. At three in the morning we were all awakened by the thunder of her Blakely game, as she defiantly saluted Warren Neck, en passant, and sailed safely by over the obstructions which the safely by over the obstructions which the enemy had placed in the river. She went to work at once among the enemy's gunboats, sinking one and driving the rest to Hatteras, and then turning her attention to the fortifications she kept up a speedy fire during the marning, silencing the enemy's guns and driving ham into his bomb-proofs. But will the "stars and striper" floated over his works; and as he refused when summoned to strike his colors, it became necessary for us to do it ourselves; and the evening and night of the 19th, were devoted to preparing for the assault on the morning of the 20th. Kemper's brigage had fought gellantly at Wassen Nock. Holie's men had taken Fort Wessell with three gams and sixty "Hisoners. It was now Rangans and sixty "Hisoners. It was now Ras-

som's turn. will soon be exchanged and be "in the maddle" The Columbia road, which enters the town after the rescally tories in his native mountains. at its enstern extremity, running parallel with

battery marched late in the evening of the 19th, behind a creek of mods, which hid the movement from the creek, and reached the creek about suce-t. The bridge was destroyed and the creek too deep to be forded, a strong picket of the enemy on the opposite bank picket of the enemy on the opposite bank behind entrenchments, and about three-quarters of a mile off two 82-pounders and five 12-pounders bearing on the spot. The pontoons must be laid for the infastry and artillery to cross, and that quickly, or the move-ment would be a failure. The moon was shining brightly, turning night almost into day, and not a breath of air was stirring, so that every movement we made could be distinctly seen or heard by the enemy. Lieut. Marshall Lee, with twenty men of company E, 24th, was advanced to the water's edge, supported by the rest of the company, and co. A, of the 86th, the whole under the command of Capt. Barna Lane. The pontoon train, under Lieut. Pool, 10th N. C. T., dashed down at a gallop, slid que bust into the creek and quickly and rapidly the two companies crossed and were immediately engaged with the enemy. The 24th followed at once, the mea coming into line as fast as they got over, and the enemy fell back closely pursued by Capt. Lane's command, deployed as skirmishers. The pontoons were now laid and by 8 o'clock the infantry was over and formed in line of battle, the left resting on the road and the right on the river in the following order : first on the right the 56th, second the 25th, third the 8 h, fourth the 85th, fifth the 24th, with two companies on the south of the road. In this position we lay during the night, sheltering ourselves as well as we could from the enemy's two works on the road, which kept up a constant fire until nearly day-break. Just before day a strong line of skirmishers was thrown out before the brigade under command of Capt. Durham, Q. M., 29th N. C. T., but acting temporarily en Gen. Ransom's staff.-Under this gallant young officer these

brave men performed prodigies of valor, con-tributing largely to the success of the day, and compelling the admiration of the enemy, whose commanding General remarked after the battle was over, that he had never seen such skirmishing; that though he three times reinferced his own skirmishers, he could not check ours. At just 31 in the morning of the 20th our line began to move forward, slowly at first, dressing on the centre, and halting occassionally for that purpose. From the start the fire from the enemy's batteries was rapid and severe, striking down many a brave fellow; but closing up the gaps, the long line moved silently on, the left sull resting on the road, till Pegram's battery dashing forward at a run urlimbered in front, and opened fire on the enemy's works. Then for the first time that morning our boys gave a loud yell of defiance, and quickening their pac double quick pressed with a determination not to be resisted right upon the enemy's two works, which were taken with scarcely a moment's delay, the one on the South of the road by the left of the 24th, led by Colonel Clarke, and the one on the right by the right of the 24th, assisted by the 25th. The enemy fled in terror to the bouses. Fort William, and any other place which offered them protection from the fierce fire of

pursuing ranks. We were now in the town, and the head of every street running east and west was held by one or more of our regiments; but their position in line was somewhat changed. The 24th was still on the Columbia road, now street, with the 56th and 25th to the right and the 35th and 8th to the left. Halting a moment to breathe the men and dress the lines, we pushed slowly and carefully forward, clearing the enemy from every street, yard and house, from the windows of which and from behind the fences they poured an incessant fire. But nothing could check our progress, and in an hour the enemy were all driven into Fort William or the entrenehed camp. The fort was on our left and the camp in front. Leaving the 85th, the 8th and a portion of the 24th to contend with the fort, the rest pushed on for the camp, which the 24th, being on the direct road, soon reach d, and opened fire, exposed still to a severe musketry fire from the fort on the flank and the camp in front. In a few minutes the 56th came up on the right by another street, and by their arrival decided the contest, for immediately on the appearance of this additional force, the enemy threw down his arms, and raised the white flag. Capt. Lockheart of the 56th ran in to receive the surrencer; and instantly both regiments poured into the camp, and throwing down their own foul guns and empty cartridge boxes took the clean, well filled ones which were lying about, and pressed on through the tents to the western side of the camp, where they could see the United States flag floating over Fort William, evidence that the fighting was not yet done. Here we were shortly joined by the 43rd N. C. of Hoke's brigade, who came in from the west, having been delayed by a mora s, which they had great dif-

ficulty in crossing. The town was ours. Every house and street in it was swept of the enemy, who, shut up in his strong hold, still refused to surrender. This was a case for the artillerist, and the guns of the captured forts were soon turned upon their stronger brother, fighting as the result shows, better for us than they had against us. Capt. Cooke too, of the Albemarie, dropped some of his 90-pound shell-among them. Still they resisted stoutly, showing a disposition to die rather than yield. At last however some of our boys creeping forward through the entrenchments, got an enfilading fire upon them, which soon brought them to terms; and hundreds of them rushed out of the fort without arms and surrendered. Just at this time a shell burst directly on the magazine, and when the smoke cleared away, the hated flag was flattering rapidly down to the ground. Without waiting Co. B, of the 24th leading, and the color of every thing was quickly changed from blue to

Thus ended the greatest battle over fought in North Carolina, and if properly followed up, the most important. Let the some and daughters of the old North State rejoice, for the day of her redemption is at hand. LONE STAR.

List of Casualties

In the 24th Regiment, N. C. Troops, com-Manded by Col. WM. J. CLARKE, at Plymouth, N. C., on the 18th and 20th days of April,

Willeford; apperely; Green Cash, Julius Mc. privates D J Scott, John Morris, Z. Jones, severely; John Jones, John Scright and Jon

Bryan H Richardson, corpls Jno A Woodard and Bryan H Richardson, corpls Jno A Woodard and Bryan H Richardson, corpls Jno A Woodard and Bryan H Richardson, slightly; privates James H Green and John J Barnes, severely; W H Wall and Merrill Moready, slightly.

Co. D—Miled, none. Wounded, capt W J Squiggins, severely in arm; privates John R Anderson, B V Butta, G W Long, W Y Marcom, M D Wilker, severely, and James H Boswell, slightly.

Co. E—killed, privates A J Young and K B Taylor. Wounded, 1st lieut E S Sanders and 2nd fleut T T Lee, slightly; privates Rufus G Britt, Jas P Greech; W A J Hinnant, John W Hudson, J W Lane, W Massingill, A N Overby, J A Parker, J E Thompson and Josiah Woodward; severely; Calvin R Toler, slightly.

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Co. F-killed, 20d lieut Daniel M Johnson od private Wm B Calvin. Wounded, sergts M McLutyre and S. Horne; privates E Godwin, J H Robertson, J L Boyt, severely; D J God-win, Hay Jones, Hugh Jones, W J McLeo1 and Wm Brock, slightly.

Co. H-killed, private Joseph Mangum. Wounded, privates John F Morris, Moses Walker, Gabriet Nelson, severely; M S Jones

and W B Jones, slightly.

Co. 1—killed, private Joshua Cannady.
Wounded, corpl Hardy Barbee, privates Alex
Woodall, Jas G Allen, Wm Adams Wm Austin, Jarratt B Creech, Jos Stancill, severely. Co. K-ki.led, private James F Baker, Wounded, 1st sergt John A Baker, privates S Ross, D G Clifton, Wesley L Williams, W G Braumon, severely; H Horton, Win T Melton, H H Harris, Calvin Gibson and M Perry, slightly; and color-sergt James S Cheen

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Total casualties, 102 Company G was absent, engaged in guarding prisoners at Gaston, N. C.

Statement of casualties in Brig. Gen. M. W RANSOM'S REIGADE, in the battles of the 18th and 20th of April, 1864, at Plymouth,

Reg't. N.				Wounded
24th	offi. 2	priv. 8	offi, 8	priv. 89
25th	" 0	" 8	0	" 20
35th	" 1	4	. " 19	** 84
56th	" 0	" 5	" 5	" 68
8tho	" 2	" 5	" 18	" 102
of in b	5	25	45	368
Tota	l colinalt	ies,		438

serving with Ransom's brigade. The noted outlaw, "Bill Owens," we are glad to learn from the Favetteville Chserver has at length been captured, and is now in jail at Asheboro'. This notorious scoundrel has long been prowling around in Randolph and adjoining counties, robbing and killing people, and attempts to arrest him have been hitherto unsuccessful. But the Sheriff recently hearing of his whereabouts, summoned his possee and went in pursuit. He was discovered in a brush with his wife-no arms about him, and none of his associates to be seen. He has a dangerous wound, received, as he says, in that affray at Simmou's last February. He is now where, it is to be hoped, justice will reach him. Peter Garner, a detailed soldier from the army, was met with and summoned by the Sheriff, and was one of the Sheriff's possee when Owens was taken, and Garner was the first man that beadred the lion." There were no remains of any property or goods about the deserted, camps, save part of a newspaper—the Ral-

LIEUT.-GEN. HOLMES .- We were very glad to meet with this veteran soldier and accomplished officer, in our city, where he has established his Headquarters, having been placed in command of the "Reserved Forces," in North Carolina. Lieu.-Gen. Holmes has almost all his life been in the military service, and during the progress of this war has filled many most responsible and difficult positions, with credit to himself and with success to our arms where success was in the range of possibility. His appointment to duty in his native State will be highly acceptable to our

eigh Standard.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."-We met with Rev. Dr. Deems on yesterday, after an absence for a month on his Soldier's Orphans mission, and learned that in the counties of Anson, Stanly, Cabarrus and Mecklenburg, contributions were received to the fund amounting to upwards of thirty chousand dollars-one-half of which was given in the wwn or unarlotte where our Israelitish friends contributed most liberally. The Doctor said that one of those liberal Hebrews left his subscription open to the last, as he had determined to give as much as any christian, whatever that might be. In all works of general charity, it is due the Jews to say that they are never be behind hand.

Lincoln and the Yankee press are trying to make out a case of inhuman butchery of Yankee white and black treeps at Fart Pillow. But 2nd Lient John Wilkins, killed; privates
Thomas Sweeny, co. A, John Collins, Oliver E
Pittman and Jarvis Jones, co. B; David G
Clifton, co. K, severely wounded on the 18th.

On the 20th, Sergt-Maj A C Haggins, severely wounded, leg amputated.

Oo. A—killed, none. Wounded, sergt Ed G
Moore and corpl John D Horton, severely, corpl Geo W Burch, slightly; privates Richid Bowen, E B Barker, John W Bowles, Richid Bowen, E B Barker, John W Bowles, Richid Bowen, E Blarker, John W Bowles, Richid Bowen, E B Barker, John W Bowles, Richid Bowles, Richi